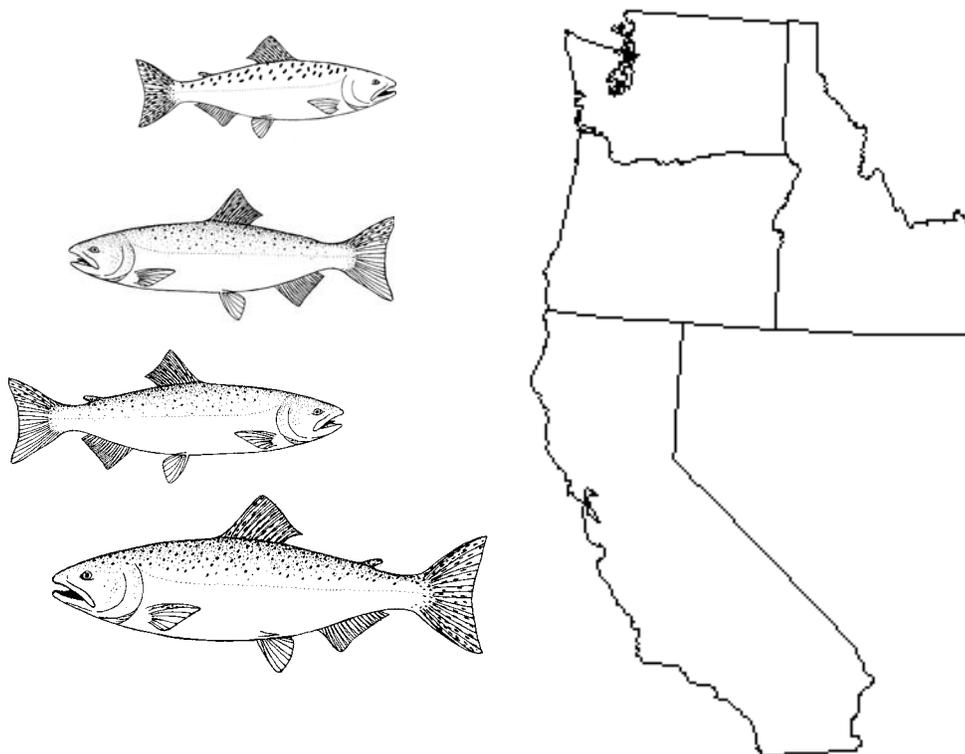


PRESEASON REPORT III

**ANALYSIS OF COUNCIL ADOPTED MANAGEMENT MEASURES
FOR 2004 OCEAN SALMON FISHERIES**

PREPARED BY THE SALMON TECHNICAL TEAM AND COUNCIL STAFF



**PREPARED BY THE
SALMON TECHNICAL TEAM**

**PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL
7700 NE AMBASSADOR PLACE, SUITE 200
PORTLAND, OR 97220-1384
(503) 820-2280**

WWW.PCOUNCIL.ORG

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

SALMON TECHNICAL TEAM

Mr. Dell Simmons, Chair

National Marine Fisheries Service, Lacey, Washington

Mr. Allen Grover, Vice Chair

California Department of Fish and Game, Santa Rosa, California

Mr. Craig Foster

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, Clackamas, Oregon

Dr. Robert Kope

National Marine Fisheries Service, Seattle, Washington

Mr. Doug Milward

Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Olympia, Washington

Mr. Michael Mohr

National Marine Fisheries Service, Santa Cruz, California

Dr. Gary Morishima

Indian Tribes, Mercer Island, Washington

Mr. Henry Yuen

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Vancouver, Washington

The Salmon Technical Team and the Council staff express their thanks for the expert assistance provided by Ms. Wendy Beeghley and Mr. Larrie LaVoy, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife; Ms. Melodie Palmer-Zwahlen, California Department of Fish and Game ; Ms. Sandra Zeiner, Northwest Indian Fisheries Center; and numerous other agency and tribal personnel in completing this report.

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COUNCIL STAFF

Mr. Chuck Tracy

Mr. Jim Seger

Ms. Kerry Aden

Ms. Renee Dorval

Ms. Donde Hayes



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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AEQ	adult equivalent
BO	biological opinion
CDFG	California Department of Fish and Game
Council	Pacific Fishery Management Council
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
ESA	Endangered Species Act
ESU	Evolutionarily Significant Unit
FMA	fishery management area
FMP	fishery management plan
HRM	hook-and-release mortality
KFMC	Klamath Fishery Management Council
KMZ	Klamath Management Zone (the ocean zone between Humbug Mountain and Horse Mountain where management emphasis is on Klamath River fall chinook)
MSP	maximum sustainable production
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
ODFW	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
OCN	Oregon coastal natural (coho)
PSC	Pacific Salmon Commission
PST	Pacific Salmon Treaty
RK	Rogue/Klamath (hatchery coho)
SAS	Salmon Advisory Subpanel
SRFI	Snake River Fall (chinook) Index
SRW	Sacramento River winter (chinook)
STT	Salmon Technical Team
TAC	total allowable catch
WCVI	West Coast Vancouver Island
WDFW	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

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INTRODUCTION

This is the last in a series of three preseason reports prepared by the Pacific Fishery Management Council's (Council) Salmon Technical Team (STT) and staff. The reports document and help guide salmon fishery management in the exclusive economic zone (EEZ) from three to 200 nautical miles off the coasts of Washington, Oregon, and California, and within state territorial waters. This report summarizes the STT analysis of the 2004 ocean salmon fishery management measures adopted by the Council for submission to the U.S. Secretary of Commerce, and serves as the basis for the Preferred alternative included in the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) analysis of proposed management measures. A biological evaluation of expected impacts on stocks listed under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) is included in Appendix A.

ADOPTED MANAGEMENT MEASURES

The Council's recommendations for the 2004 ocean salmon fishery regulations meet or exceed the objectives of the *Pacific Coast Salmon Plan* (Salmon FMP), obligations under the Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST), and the level of protection required by all consultation standards for salmon species listed under the ESA. The following figures and tables describe the 2004 Council-adopted management measures:

- Table 1-Non-Indian commercial ocean salmon management measures, pages 8-11;
- Figure 1-geographic outline of commercial troll (non-Indian) ocean salmon seasons, page 12;
- Table 2-recreational ocean salmon management measures, pages 13-15;
- Figure 2-geographic outline of recreational ocean salmon seasons, page 16;
- Table 3-treaty Indian commercial ocean management measures, page 17; and
- Table 4-allowable catch quotas for chinook and coho, page 18.

In addition, Tables 5, 6, and 7 provide information on the biological impacts and landing estimates for the Council's management recommendations. Table 8 displays the expected mark (healed adipose fin clip) rate for coho encountered in mark-selective fisheries. Tables 9 and 10, and Figures 3 and 4 provide information on the economic impacts of the proposed fisheries.

The 2004 seasons are constrained primarily by (1) endangered Sacramento River winter chinook south of Point Arena, (2) Klamath River fall chinook south of Cape Falcon; (3) threatened Snake River fall chinook north of Cape Falcon, and (4) management goals for naturally produced coho salmon over the entire Council management area, including southern Oregon and California coastal stocks, which are listed as threatened under the ESA, and Puget Sound, Washington coastal, and Interior Fraser (British Columbia) naturally spawning coho populations subject to provisions of the PST. Both recreational and non-Indian commercial fisheries operate under restrictions that permit retention of coho with healed adipose fin clips, although there is a provision for inseason action to allow the non-Indian commercial troll fishery to retain all legal size coho in the area between Cape Falcon, Oregon and the Queets River, Washington during the month of September.

Regulations and expected fishing patterns for the treaty-Indian troll fisheries were developed by the Hoh, S'Klallam, Makah, Quileute, and Quinault tribes for their respective fisheries. The Council recommendations include continuation of the encounter rate study to be conducted by the Makah Tribe in the Cape Flattery area. The purpose of the study is to estimate encounter rates of chinook and coho salmon during troll fisheries directed at each species. All fish with healed adipose fin clips will be retained, and fish that are taken during periods when the treaty troll fishery is operating will be counted towards the treaty troll quota.

INSEASON MANAGEMENT

Some management measures may be modified through inseason action by National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) after consultation with the Council Chair, affected management agencies, and pertinent tribes and public (e.g., changing the days or number of days of fishing allowed per calendar week; or modifying open areas, bag limits, species retention limits, and quotas— including trades between commercial and recreational fisheries north of Cape Falcon). Inseason changes are made in order to meet the preseason intent of the management measures described in this document, but must also meet the Council's Salmon FMP goals, especially in regard to conservation and allocation goals, and federally-recognized Indian fishing rights.

It is anticipated the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) will permit late-season, chinook-only fisheries in certain areas within state waters in addition to the seasons shown in Tables 1 and 2. Potential seasons include commercial and recreational fisheries at the mouths of the Chetco and Elk Rivers and at the mouth of Tillamook Bay. The State of Washington may also establish limited recreational fisheries in state waters if additional impacts on critical coho and/or chinook stocks can be accommodated within management constraints.

Council intent generally advocates that state-water fisheries have the same basic regulations as adjacent Federal waters, particularly if open simultaneously; however, the Oregon State-water fishery off Tillamook Bay may allow the use of barbed hooks to be consistent with inside regulations.

NEW MANAGEMENT MEASURES

South of Cape Falcon

Commercial Measures

In general, the commercial fishery measures for this area are similar to those for 2003. Changes in the measures include: in the Oregon portion of the Klamath Management Zone (KMZ), the chinook quotas in June and July are 2,600 and 1,600 fish, respectively; in the California portion of the KMZ, the chinook quota in September is 6,000 fish with a 28 inch total length minimum size limit; in the Fort Bragg area, the month of May is closed; the minimum size limit south of Horse Mountain is 27 inches total length beginning July 1 and increases to 28 inches total length in the Fort Bragg area in September. In 2005, from Cape Falcon to the OR/CA border, the minimum size limit will be 27 inches total length when the season opens March 15.

Recreational Measures

In general, the recreational fishery measures for this area are similar to those for 2003. Changes in the measures include: the extension of the coho selective fishery to the Oregon portion of the KMZ with an overall quota of 75,000 fish. This is the first coho retention fishery in the Oregon portion of the KMZ since 1993. Also, in 2005, the fisheries south of Point Arena will have a unified opening date of April 2 with a minimum size limit of 20 inches total length.

North of Cape Falcon

Commercial Measures

To protect threatened Puget Sound chinook stocks, the Cape Flattery Control Zone is in effect during all non-Indian commercial fisheries.

To limit impacts on Snake River Fall chinook, the treaty-Indian troll fishery chinook quota was distributed 22,500 during the May/June chinook-directed fishery and 26,500 during July through September 15 all salmon fishery. The non-Indian troll fishery chinook quota was distributed 29,800 during May and June and 14,700 during July through September 15.

To reduce impacts on Interior Fraser coho, the non-Indian troll fishery was restricted to a quota of 8,000 coho in the area north of the Queets River. For purposes of impact assessment, the treaty-Indian troll fishery was anticipated to harvest 55,000 coho in the area north of Cape Alava. In both fisheries, coho may be transferred between areas on an impact-neutral basis.

The non-Indian troll fishery is permitted to retain only coho with a healed adipose fin clip, except an inseason conference call may occur to consider allowing retention of all legal sized coho between Cape Falcon and the Queets River no earlier than September 1 on an impact neutral basis.

To protect threatened Hood Canal summer-run chum, retention of chum is prohibited north of Cape Alava in August and September.

Recreational Measures

To protect threatened Puget Sound chinook stocks, retention of chinook is allowed in Area 4B east of the Bonilla-Tatoosh line only prior to August 1, while the ocean fishery is open in Area 4 (Neah Bay area west of the Bonilla-Tatoosh line and north of Cape Alava).

The chinook minimum size limit is set at 26 inches total length and the season opening dates delayed until June 27 to improve the likelihood of extending the length of the season through Labor Day. The bag limit for 2004 is two fish, no more than one of which may be a chinook, with no chum retention in August and September north of Cape Alava.

Tillamook Head to Cape Falcon closes August 1 to reduce impacts on the northern component of Oregon Coastal Natural (OCN) coho.

ESTIMATED SALMON STOCK IMPACTS OF ADOPTED MANAGEMENT MEASURES

Procedures and assumptions employed in the evaluation of regulatory impacts are reviewed and maintained in records by the STT. In modeling non-retention and mark-selective fishery impacts, the Council has adopted hook-and-release mortality (HRM) rates of 26% for the commercial fishery, 14% for recreational fishery north of Point Arena, California, and 19% for the recreational fishery south of Point Arena. The HRM rate of 14% for the recreational fishery north of Point Arena was adopted in 2001 and is the result of a comprehensive review by the STT. The HRM rate of 19% for the recreational fishery south of Point Arena is based on the proportion of mooching and trolling gear used in the fishery during 2003 and the HRMs of 42.2% and 14% for these two respective gear types. In addition, a drop-off mortality impact is applied to all fisheries. Generally, this impact is calculated as 5% of the total encounters by hook-and-line fisheries.

CHINOOK SALMON ASSESSMENT

Ocean chinook harvest quotas are summarized in Table 4. Table 5 lists expected escapements and other key chinook management criteria, including allocation of Klamath River fall chinook and data relevant to consultation standards for ESA-listed stocks. Expected ocean harvest and incidental non-retention mortality

are provided in Table 6. Further details of fishery impacts on stocks listed under the ESA are provided in Appendix A.

South of Cape Falcon

Considerations in shaping the chinook fisheries in this area include the protection of ESA listed Sacramento River winter and California Coastal chinook (Appendix A), and achievement of fall chinook spawning escapement goals for the Klamath, Sacramento, and Oregon coastal rivers. In 2004, chinook fisheries in this area are constrained primarily to meet the Klamath River fall chinook escapement goal and harvest allocation objectives, and to satisfy the ESA consultation standard for Sacramento River winter chinook (Table 5).

U.S./Mexico Border to Horse Mountain

Central Valley (primarily Sacramento River) fall chinook is the Council's primary management unit in this area. Under the adopted management measures, the projected spawning escapement for Sacramento River fall chinook is 457,500 adult fish. This is well above the spawner escapement goal range of 122,000 to 180,000 hatchery and natural fall chinook adults combined. Ocean commercial fisheries in this area are expected to land 317,300 chinook; a 39% decrease from the observed 2003 landings (Table 6). Ocean recreational fisheries in this area are expected to land 100,000 chinook; an 18% increase over the observed 2003 landings (Table 6).

Horse Mountain to Humbug Mountain

This area is designated as the KMZ because the primary stock of concern is Klamath River fall chinook. Ocean escapement of Klamath River fall chinook to the Klamath River in 2004 is projected to be 96,800 adults. After river tribal and recreational fishery impacts, the total number of spawners is expected to be 58,200 adults, of which 35,000 are expected to spawn in natural areas.

Management constraints for Klamath River fall chinook usually affect the shaping of many fisheries from central Oregon to central California, as well as inside tribal and recreational fisheries. Therefore, the Council, with assistance from the Klamath Fishery Management Council (KFMC), identifies several specific adult harvest allocation objectives for this stock (Table 5). The Council's adopted regulations are expected to result in:

- 50% (31,100 fish) of the available harvest to the Indian tribes of the Klamath-Trinity River Basin with federally-recognized fishing rights (Yurok and Hoopa Valley tribes);
- 15% (4,700 fish) of the non-Indian harvest to the Klamath River recreational fishery;
- 85% (26,500 fish) of the non-Indian harvest to the ocean fisheries;
- 14.1% (3,700 fish) of the ocean harvest to the KMZ recreational fishery; and
- 51% and 49% (11,000 and 10,300 fish) of the ocean commercial harvest to the States of California and Oregon, respectively.

Ocean commercial fisheries in the KMZ area are expected to land 16,900 chinook (all stocks); an 82% increase over the 2003 commercial landings (Table 6). Ocean recreational fisheries in the KMZ area are expected to land 29,200 chinook (all stocks); a 106% increase over the 2003 recreational landings (Table 6).

Humbug Mountain to Cape Falcon

The primary chinook stocks of concern for this area originate in California and Oregon coastal river systems. Klamath and Sacramento River fall chinook also contribute significantly to the harvest. The ocean escapement of these stocks in 2004 is expected to be sufficient to provide for estuary and freshwater fisheries and meet spawner escapement goals.

Chinook impacts in this area are primarily associated with the commercial fisheries as recreational fishing effort is generally focused on coho. Recreational coho fishing was closed from 1994 to 1998 and reopened to limited mark-selective harvest of coho with a healed adipose fin clip in 1999. For 2004, the commercial chinook fishery opened March 15 and continues through October 31, with closed periods in July and August and increases to the minimum size limits. The closures and size limit changes were necessary to meet the KFMC-recommended sharing of Klamath River fall chinook ocean commercial harvest between the States of Oregon and California. Additionally, the closure of two days at the end of August assists in accurately accounting for Klamath River fall chinook impacts occurring prior to September 1. After August, most mature fall chinook in this area are no longer available to ocean fisheries, and impacts at that time primarily affect ocean escapement in the following year. Ocean harvests after September 1 are counted against the allowable harvest for the following year. Thus, the increased size limits in the September through October period should reduce the Klamath River fall chinook harvest counted toward the 2005 allowable harvest and allocation of these fish. As in recent years, commercial troll gear restrictions have also been recommended to reduce coho impacts (Table 1).

North of Cape Falcon

Management objectives for chinook fisheries in this area are to comply with NMFS ESA consultation standards established for ESA-listed stocks, meet treaty Indian sharing obligations, and to the extent possible, provide for viable ocean and inriver fisheries while meeting natural stock escapement objectives and hatchery fall chinook brood stock needs. Lower Columbia River and Bonneville Pool hatchery fall chinook have historically been the major contributors to ocean fishery catches in the Council area north of Cape Falcon. This year impact limits on ESA-listed Snake River wild fall chinook constrained ocean fisheries in this area. All NMFS consultation standards for ESA-listed stocks are expected to be met.

The 2004 non-Indian chinook quotas in this area provide for landings of 44,500 in the commercial troll and 44,500 in the recreational fisheries. The 2003 actual non-Indian chinook landings were 69,775 in the commercial troll and 36,536 in the recreational fishery.

The treaty-Indian commercial troll fishery is constrained by a quota of 49,000 chinook in ocean management areas and Area 4B combined (Table 3). The fishery consists of a chinook-directed fishery in May and June with a quota of 22,500 chinook and an all-salmon season beginning in July with a 26,500 chinook quota. There is no roll-over of any chinook that are not harvested during the May/June chinook-directed fishery. The observed chinook harvest in 2003 was 34,674 (Table 6).

COHO SALMON ASSESSMENT

Ocean coho harvest quotas are summarized in Table 4. Table 5 lists expected escapements and other key coho management criteria, including data relevant to meeting consultation standards for ESA-listed stocks. Expected coho harvest and incidental non-retention mortality are shown in Table 6. Table 7 provides a detailed accounting of impacts on OCN and Rogue/Klamath (RK) hatchery coho by fishery. Further details of the fishery impacts on stocks listed under the ESA can be found in Appendix A. Table 8 provides estimates of the percentage of marked coho expected to be encountered in mark-selective fisheries.

South of Cape Falcon

All natural coho stocks originating south of Cape Falcon have been listed under the Federal ESA, although there is no Federal protection under the ESA for Oregon Coastal coho at this time as a result of the February 24, 2004, decision by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals. NMFS guidance is that the three northern OCN coho stock components be managed in accordance with Amendment 13 of the salmon FMP and the OCN Coho Work Group 2000 report (adopted by the Council as “expert biological advice to help guide Council management of OCN coho”). For 2004, both the Work Group report and exploitation rate matrix in Amendment 13 require that the exploitation rate in marine and freshwater fisheries combined be no more than 15%. For Southern Oregon/Northern California Coastal coho, the NMFS ESA consultation standard requires that the ocean exploitation rate on RK hatchery stocks be no more than 13%. For the Central California Coastal coho, the NMFS consultation standard prohibits retention of coho in California ocean fisheries.

Under the adopted management measures, the combined marine and freshwater OCN coho exploitation rate is projected to be 14.7% (Table 7). The number of OCN coho spawners in 2004 is projected to be 129,500 adults. This compares with 238,000 adults observed in 2003. The marine exploitation rate for RK hatchery coho is projected to be 8.6%. At present, there are no preseason spawner projections for either Southern Oregon/Northern California Coastal or Central California Coastal coho. Ocean escapement of the early and late hatchery stocks of Columbia River coho are expected to be sufficient to meet hatchery egg-take goals (Table 5).

Coho retention is prohibited for the commercial and recreational fisheries south of Cape Falcon, except for a mark-selective recreational fishery of 75,000 coho with healed adipose fin clips between Cape Falcon and the Oregon/California border, opening June 19 and closing no later than August 31. In 2003, the mark-selective fishery was limited to 88,000 coho with healed adipose fin clips between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mountain.

In addition to the recreational quota for 75,000 coho marked with healed adipose fin clips, the estimated non-retention (drop-off plus hook-and-release) mortality for non-Indian ocean commercial and recreational fisheries in the area south of Cape Falcon is 12,600 and 24,700 coho, respectively (Table 6).

North of Cape Falcon

Coho fisheries north of Cape Falcon are constrained by management objectives and treaty-Indian obligations for individual stock management units. For 2004, the Salmon FMP limits the exploitation rate on OCN coho in marine and freshwater fisheries combined to 15% or less. Additionally, ocean and Puget Sound fisheries were structured to constrain total exploitation rates on Interior Fraser coho to 10% or less in accordance with the provisions of the southern coho management plan adopted by the Pacific Salmon Commission in February 2002. Ocean escapements for the pertinent coho stocks under the proposed regulations are presented in Table 5. Ocean escapement levels for all natural coho stocks north of the Columbia River are expected to meet or exceed their long-term spawner escapement goals and comply with the management objectives adopted by state and tribal co-managers. The actual spawner escapements will be determined by the combined impact of ocean and inside fisheries. Management objectives in 2004 for these stocks have been agreed to by state and tribal co-managers under the terms of U.S. District Court orders. Ocean escapements of early and late Columbia River hatchery stocks are projected to be sufficient to meet normal egg-take goals, treaty Indian obligations, and to allow some harvest opportunity for Columbia River non-Indian fisheries.

For 2004, retained coho in all non-Indian troll and recreational ocean fisheries north of Cape Falcon must have healed adipose fin clips, except an inseason conference call may occur to consider allowing retention of all legal sized coho between Cape Falcon and the Queets River no earlier than September 1 in the non-

Indian troll fishery. Non-Indian commercial and recreational fisheries in this area will be constrained by coho quotas of 67,500 and 202,500 fish with healed adipose fin clips, respectively. The total allowable harvest by the non-Indian commercial and recreational fisheries for coho in 2004 is 270,000, compared to 300,000 in 2003. The 2003 non-Indian commercial and recreational catches of coho were 15,700 and 168,800, respectively (Table 6).

The coho quota for the treaty-Indian troll fishery in ocean management areas, including Washington State statistical area 4B for the May to September period, is 75,000 coho, a decrease from the 2003 quota of 90,000. If the treaty Indian troll catch taken from Areas 4/4B is projected inseason to exceed 55,000 coho, the total treaty Indian troll quota will be adjusted to ensure the exploitation rate impact of the treaty Indian troll fishery on Interior Fraser coho does not exceed the level anticipated under the assumptions employed for impact assessment. Actual coho catch by the treaty Indian troll fishery in 2003 was estimated at 11,000.

SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACTS OF PROPOSED REGULATIONS

This section provides economic impact estimates for expected non-Indian fishing activities under the Council's proposed ocean commercial and recreational fishery regulations. Economic costs and benefits associated with changes in levels of ocean escapement (costs and benefits of spawner escapement and inside harvest) are not included. No attempt is made to estimate the economic value of the treaty-Indian commercial catch, although these landings do generate personal income for the local and state economies. The procedures and methods used to analyze the economic impacts follow those documented in previous preseason reports and the annual reviews of ocean salmon fisheries.

The economic effects of the proposed options for non-Indian fisheries are shown in Tables 9 and 10. Table 9 shows troll impacts expressed in terms of estimates of potential exvessel value, and Table 10 shows recreational impacts in terms of trips generated and coastal community personal income expected to be associated with the recreational fishery under each option. The exvessel values provided for the troll fishery options in Table 9 and income impact values provided for the recreational fishery options in Table 10 are not directly comparable.

Figures 3 and 4 show estimated coastal community income impacts for both the troll and recreational options compared to historic impacts in real (inflation adjusted) dollars.

A. SEASON DESCRIPTION

North of Cape Falcon

Supplementary Management Information:

1. Overall non-Indian total allowable catch (TAC): 89,000 chinook and 270,000 coho, with no preseason trade between recreational and commercial fisheries.
2. Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 44,500 chinook and 67,500 coho.
3. Treaty Indian commercial ocean troll quotas of: 49,000 chinook (22,500 in May/June; 26,500 for all-salmon season July through September 15 with no rollover allowed from the May/June season); and 75,000 coho.

U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon

- May 1 through earlier of June 30 or 29,800 chinook quota. The fishery will be managed to provide a remaining quota of 500 chinook for a June 26 through 30 open period with a 50 fish, per vessel landing limit for the five-day open period. All salmon except coho (C.7). Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Washington permitted vessels must land their fish within the area, and within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. Oregon permitted vessels must land their fish within the area or in Garibaldi, Oregon, and within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. State regulations require Oregon licensed limited fish sellers and fishers intending to transport and deliver their catch outside the area notify ODFW one hour prior to transport away from the port of landing by calling 541-867-0300 Ext. 271. Notification shall include vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery. Inseason actions may modify harvest guidelines in later fisheries to achieve or prevent exceeding the overall allowable troll harvest impacts (C.8).

U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon

- July 8 through earlier of September 15 or 14,700 preseason chinook guideline or a 67,500 coho quota. The 67,500 coho quota includes a subarea quota of 8,000 coho for the area between the U.S./Canada border and the Queets River (C.8). Fishery is open Thursday through Monday prior to August 11, and Wednesday through Sunday thereafter. Landing and possession limit of 125 chinook per vessel per five-day open period. An inseason conference call may occur no later than August 10 to consider reducing the landing and possession limit beginning August 11. All salmon, except no chum retention north of Cape Alava, Washington in August and September (C.7); all retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip, except an inseason conference call may occur to consider allowing retention of all legal sized coho between Cape Falcon and the Queets River no earlier than September 1. Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Washington permitted vessels must land their fish within the area, and within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. Oregon permitted vessels must land their fish within the area or in Garibaldi, Oregon, and within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. State regulations require Oregon licensed limited fish sellers and fishers intending to transport and deliver their catch outside the area notify ODFW one hour prior to transport away from the port of landing by calling 541-867-0300 Ext. 271. Notification shall include vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery. Trip limits, gear restrictions, and guidelines may be implemented or adjusted inseason (C.8).

South of Cape Falcon

Cape Falcon to Florence South Jetty

- March 15 through June 30; July 7 through 12; July 19 through 27; August 1 through 14; August 19 through 24; and September 1 through October 31 (C.9). All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook 26 inch total length minimum size limit prior to May 1, 27 inches total length May 1 through September 30, and 28 inches total length October 1 through 31 (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3) and Oregon State regulations for a description of special regulations at the mouth of Tillamook Bay.

In 2005, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho, with a 27 inch chinook minimum size limit. This opening could be modified following Council review at its November 2004 meeting.

Florence South Jetty to Humbug Mt.

- March 15 through July 6; July 13 through 18; July 26 through 29; August 1 through 8; August 15 through 22; August 26 through 29; and September 1 through October 31 (C.9). All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook 26 inch total length minimum size limit prior to May 1, 27 inches total length May 1 through September 30, and 28 inches total length October 1 through 31 (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).

In 2005, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho, with a 27 inch total length chinook minimum size limit. This opening could be modified following Council review at its November 2004 meeting.

A. SEASON DESCRIPTION (Continued)

Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border

- March 15 through May 31.
- June 1 through earlier of June 30 or 2,600 chinook quota;
- July 1 through earlier of July 31 or 1,600 chinook quota;
- August 1 through earlier of August 29 or 2,500 chinook quota;
- September 1 through earlier of September 30 or 3,000 chinook quota (C.9)

All salmon except coho. Chinook 26 inch total length minimum size limit prior to May 1, 27 inches total length May 1 through August 29, and 28 inches total length September 1 through 30. No transfer of remaining quota from earlier fisheries allowed (C.9). Possession and landing limit of 50 fish per trip, per vessel June 1 through August 31, and 65 fish per trip per vessel in September. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). For seasons from June 1 through September 30, vessels must land their fish in Gold Beach, Port Orford, or Brookings, Oregon, and within 24 hours of closure. State regulations require fishers intending to transport and deliver their catch to other locations after first landing in one of these ports notify ODFW prior to transport away from the port of landing by calling 541-867-0300 Ext. 271, with vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery.

In 2005 the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho, with a 27 inch total length minimum size limit. This opening could be modified following Council review at its November 2004 meeting.

OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty

- September 1 through earlier of September 30 or 6,000 chinook quota.

All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length. Possession and landing limit of 30 fish per day per vessel. All fish caught in this area must be landed within the area. See compliance requirements (C.1) and gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Klamath Control Zone closed (C.5.). When the fishery is closed between the OR-CA border and Humbug Mt. and open to the south, vessels with fish on board caught in the open area off California may seek temporary mooring in Brookings, Oregon, prior to landing in California only if such vessels first notify the Chetco River Coast Guard Station via VHF channel 22A between the hours of 0500 and 2200 and provide the vessel name, number of fish on board, and estimated time of arrival.

Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)

- July 10 through August 29; September 1 through 30.

All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length through August 31; 28 inches total length September 1 through 30. Vessels must land and deliver their fish within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).

Point Arena to U.S./Mexico Border

- May 1 through August 29; September 1 through 30.

All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 26 inches total length prior to July 1 and 27 inches total length beginning July 1 through September 30. Vessels must land and deliver their fish within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).

Point Reyes to Point San Pedro

- October 1; October 4 through 8; and October 11 through 15.

All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 26 inches total length. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).

TABLE 1. Council-adopted **non-Indian commercial troll** management measures for ocean salmon fisheries, 2004. (Page 3 of 4)

B. MINIMUM SIZE (Inches) (See C.1)					
Area (when open)	Chinook		Coho		Pink
	Total	Head-off	Total	Head-off	
North of Cape Falcon	28.0	21.5	16.0	12.0	None
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.					
Prior to May 1, 2004	26.0	19.5	-	-	None
May 1 to September 30, and beginning March 15, 2005	27.0	20.5	-	-	None
October 1 through 31	28.0	21.5	-	-	None
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border					
Prior to May 1, 2004	26.0	19.5	-	-	None
May 1 to August 31, and beginning March 15, 2005	27.0	20.5	-	-	None
September 1 through 30	28.0	21.5	-	-	None
OR/CA Border to Point Arena					
July 1 through August 31	27.0	20.5	-	-	None
September 1 through 30	28.0	21.5	-	-	None
Point Arena to U.S./Mexico Border					
May 1 to June 30, and October 1 to 15	26.0	19.5	-	-	None
July 1 through September 30	27.0	20.5	-	-	None

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS

C.1. Compliance with Minimum Size or Other Special Restrictions: All salmon on board a vessel must meet the minimum size or other special requirements for the area being fished and the area in which they are landed if that area is open. Salmon may be landed in an area that is closed only if they meet the minimum size or other special requirements for the area in which they were caught.

C.2. Gear Restrictions:

- a. Single point, single shank, barbless hooks are required in all fisheries.
- b. *Cape Falcon, Oregon to the OR/CA border*: No more than 4 spreads are allowed per line.
- c. *OR/CA border to U.S./Mexico border*: No more than 6 lines are allowed per vessel, and barbless circle hooks are required when fishing with bait by any means other than trolling.

C.3. Gear Definitions:

- a. *Trolling defined*: Fishing from a boat or floating device that is making way by means of a source of power, other than drifting by means of the prevailing water current or weather conditions.
- b. *Troll fishing gear defined*: One or more lines that drag hooks behind a moving fishing vessel. In that portion of the fishery management area (FMA) off Oregon and Washington, the line or lines must be affixed to the vessel and must not be intentionally disengaged from the vessel at any time during the fishing operation.
- c. *Spread defined*: A single leader connected to an individual lure or bait.
- d. *Circle hook defined*: A hook with a generally circular shape and a point which turns inward, pointing directly to the shank at a 90° angle.

C.4. Transit Through Closed Areas with Salmon on Board: It is unlawful for a vessel to have troll or recreational gear in the water while transiting any area closed to fishing for a certain species of salmon, while possessing that species of salmon; however, fishing for species other than salmon is not prohibited if the area is open for such species, and no salmon are in possession.

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS (Continued)

C.5. Control Zone Definitions:

- a. *Cape Flattery Control Zone* - The area from Cape Flattery (48°23'00" N. lat.) to the northern boundary of the U.S. EEZ; and the area from Cape Flattery south to 48°10'00" N. lat. and east of 125°05'00" W. long.
- b. *Columbia Control Zone* - An area at the Columbia River mouth, bounded on the west by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 (46°13'35" N. lat., 124°06'50" W. long.) and the green lighted Buoy #7 (46°15'09" N. lat., 124°06'16" W. long.); on the east, by the Buoy #10 line which bears north/south at 357° true from the south jetty at 46°14'00" N. lat., 124°03'07" W. long. to its intersection with the north jetty; on the north, by a line running northeast/southwest between the green lighted Buoy #7 to the tip of the north jetty (46°14'48" N. lat., 124°05'20" W. long.), and then along the north jetty to the point of intersection with the Buoy #10 line; and, on the south, by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 and tip of the south jetty (46°14'03" N. lat., 124°04'05" W. long.), and then along the south jetty to the point of intersection with the Buoy #10 line.
- c. *Klamath Control Zone* - The ocean area at the Klamath River mouth bounded on the north by 41°38'48" N. lat. (approximately six nautical miles north of the Klamath River mouth); on the west, by 124°23'00" W. long. (approximately 12 nautical miles off shore); and on the south, by 41°26'48" N. lat. (approximately six nautical miles south of the Klamath River mouth).

C.6. Notification When Unsafe Conditions Prevent Compliance with Regulations: If prevented by unsafe weather conditions or mechanical problems from meeting special management area landing restrictions, vessels must notify the U.S. Coast Guard and receive acknowledgment of such notification prior to leaving the area. This notification shall include the name of the vessel, port where delivery will be made, approximate amount of salmon (by species) on board, and the estimated time of arrival.

C.7. Incidental Halibut Harvest: During authorized periods, the operator of a vessel that has been issued an incidental halibut harvest license may retain Pacific halibut caught incidentally in Area 2A while trolling for salmon. Halibut retained must be no less than 32 inches in total length, measured from the tip of the lower jaw with the mouth closed to the extreme end of the middle of the tail, and must be landed with the head on. License applications for incidental harvest must be obtained from the International Pacific Halibut Commission (phone: 206-634-1838). Applicants must apply prior to April 1 of each year. Incidental harvest is authorized only during May and June troll seasons and after June 30 if quota remains and if announced on the NMFS hotline (phone: 800-662-9825). ODFW and Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) will monitor landings. If the landings are projected to exceed the 44,554 pound preseason allocation or the total Area 2A non-Indian commercial halibut allocation, NMFS will take inseason action to close the incidental halibut fishery.

License holders may land no more than one Pacific halibut per each three chinook, except one Pacific halibut may be landed without meeting the ratio requirement, and no more than 35 halibut may be landed per trip. Pacific halibut retained must be no less than 32 inches in total length (with head on).

A "C-shaped" yelloweye rockfish conservation area is an area to be avoided for salmon trolling. NMFS and the Council request salmon trollers voluntarily avoid this area in order to protect yelloweye rockfish. The area is defined in the Pacific Council Halibut Catch Sharing Plan in the North Coast subarea (Washington marine area 3), with the following coordinates in the order listed:

- 48°18' N. lat.; 125°18' W. long.;
- 48°18' N. lat.; 124°59' W. long.;
- 48°11' N. lat.; 124°59' W. long.;
- 48°11' N. lat.; 125°11' W. long.;
- 48°04' N. lat.; 125°11' W. long.;
- 48°04' N. lat.; 124°59' W. long.;
- 48°00' N. lat.; 124°59' W. long.;
- 48°00' N. lat.; 125°18' W. long.;
- and connecting back to 48°18' N. lat.; 125°18' W. long.

C.8. Inseason Management: In addition to standard inseason actions or modifications already noted under the season description, the following inseason guidance is provided to NMFS:

- a. Chinook remaining from the May through June non-Indian commercial troll harvest guideline north of Cape Falcon may be transferred to the July through September harvest guideline on a fishery impact equivalent basis.
- b. NMFS may transfer fish between the recreational and commercial fisheries north of Cape Falcon if there is agreement among the representatives of the SAS.
- c. At the March 2005 meeting, the Council will consider inseason recommendations for special regulations for any experimental fisheries (proposals must meet Council protocol and be received in November 2004).

C.9. Consistent with Council management objectives, the State of Oregon may establish additional late-season, chinook-only fisheries in state waters. Check state regulations for details.

C.10. For the purposes of California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) Code, Section 8232.5, the definition of the KMZ for the ocean salmon season shall be that area from Humbug Mt., Oregon, to Horse Mt., California.

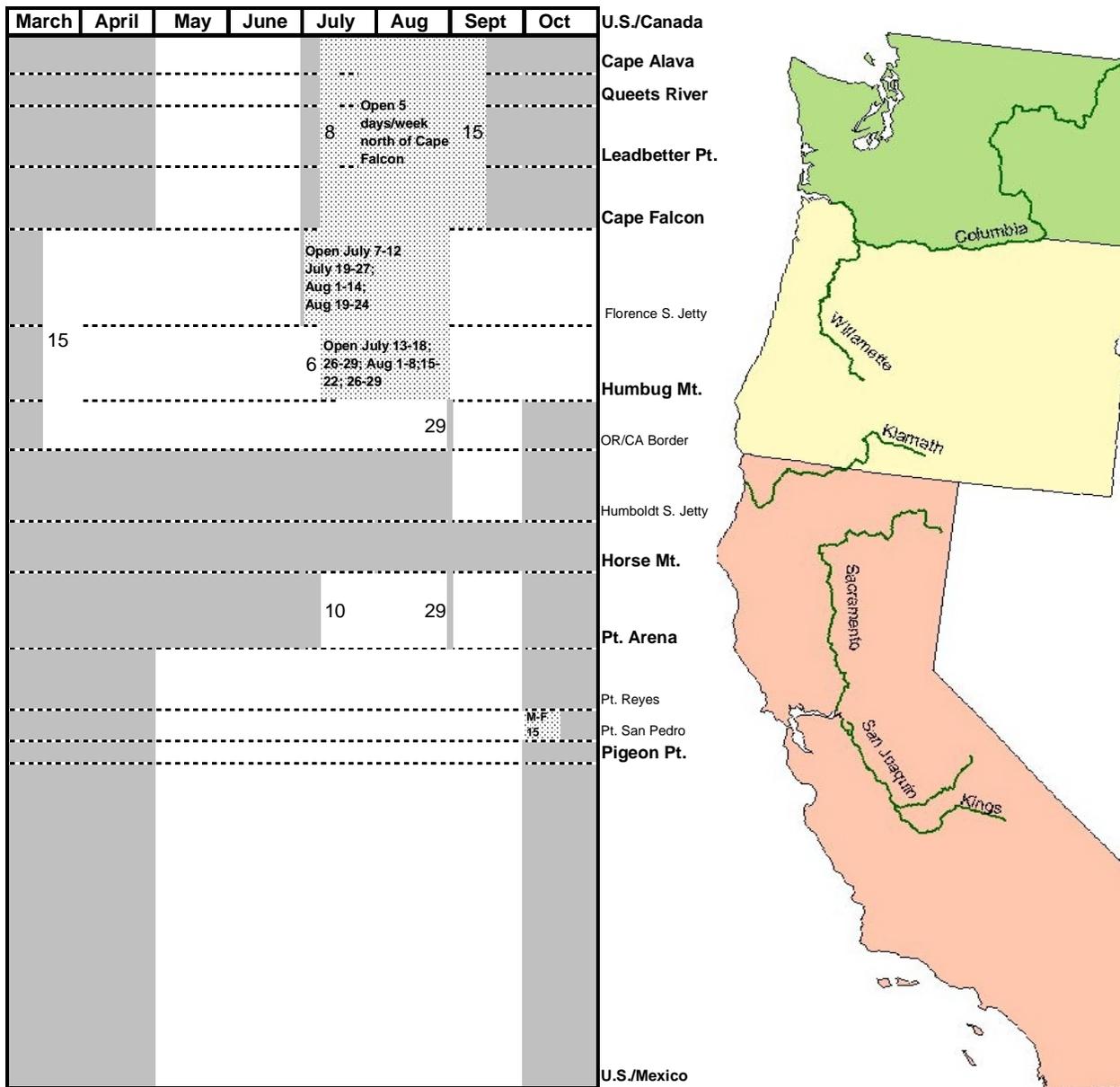


FIGURE 1. Council-adopted non-Indian commercial salmon seasons, 2004. Dates are first or last days of the month unless otherwise specified.

A. SEASON DESCRIPTION

North of Cape Falcon

Supplementary Management Information:

1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 89,000 chinook and 270,000 coho, with no preseason trade between commercial and recreational fisheries.
2. Recreational TAC: 44,500 chinook and 202,500 coho.
3. No Area 4B add-on fishery.
4. Buoy 10 fishery opens August 1, with an expected landed catch of 10,500 coho in August and 4,500 coho in September.

U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay Area)

- June 27 through earlier of September 19 or 21,050 coho subarea quota, with a subarea guideline of 3,700 chinook. Seven days per week. All salmon, except no chum retention August 1 through September 19, two fish per day (C.1), no more than one of which may be a chinook (chinook 26-inch total length minimum size limit) (B). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Beginning August 1, chinook non-retention east of the Bonilla-Tatoosh line (C.4.c) during the Council managed ocean fishery. Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).

Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push Area)

- June 27 through earlier of September 19 or 5,200 coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 1,900 chinook;
 - September 25 through October 10 or 100 coho quota or 100 chinook quota in the area north of 47°50'00" N. lat. and south of 47°58'00" N. lat. in state waters (inside three nautical miles) (C.6).
- Seven days per week. All salmon, two fish per day (C.1), no more than one of which may be a chinook (chinook 26-inch total length minimum size limit) (B). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).

Queets River to Leadbetter Point (Westport Area)

- June 27 through earlier of September 19 or 74,900 coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 30,800 chinook. Sun. through Thurs, except there may be a conference call no later than July 28 to consider opening seven days per week. All salmon, two fish per day (C.1), no more than one of which may be a chinook (chinook 26-inch total length minimum size limit) (B). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).

Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon (Columbia River Area)

- June 27 through earlier of September 30 or 101,250 coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 8,000 chinook. Sunday through Thursday, except there may be a conference call no later than July 28 to consider opening seven days per week. All salmon, two fish per day (C.1), no more than one of which may be a chinook (chinook 26-inch total length minimum size limit) (B). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Columbia Control Zone closed (C.4.a). Closed between Cape Falcon and Tillamook Head beginning August 1. Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).

South of Cape Falcon

Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.

- Except as provided below during the selective fishery, the season will be March 15 through October 31 (C.6). All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).

In 2005 the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Same gear restrictions as in 2004. This opening could be modified following Council review at its November 2004 meeting.

Selective fishery: Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border

- June 19 through earlier of August 31 or a landed catch of 75,000 coho. Open seven days per week, all salmon, two fish per day (C.1). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. Open days may be adjusted inseason to utilize the available quota (C.5). All salmon except coho seasons reopen the earlier of September 1 or attainment of the coho quota.

TABLE 2. Council-adopted **Recreational** management measures for ocean salmon fisheries, 2004. (Page 2 of 3)

Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt. (Klamath Management Zone)

- Except as provided above during the selective fishery, the season will be May 15 through September 12 (C.6). All salmon except coho. Seven days per week, two fish per day (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Klamath Control Zone closed August 1 through 31 (C.4.b).

A. SEASON DESCRIPTION (Continued)

Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)

- February 14 through November 14. All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit 24 inches total length through April 30 and 20 inches total length thereafter (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).

In 2005, season opens February 12 (nearest Saturday to February 15) for all salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1), chinook minimum size limit 20 inches total length and the same gear restrictions as in 2004.

Point Arena to Pigeon Point (San Francisco)

- April 17 through November 14. All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit 24 inches total length through April 30 and 20 inches total length thereafter (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).

In 2005, the season will open April 2 for all salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1), 20-inch total length minimum size limit and the same gear restrictions as in 2004.

Pigeon Point to U.S./Mexico Border

- April 3 through October 3. All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit 24 inches total length through April 30 and 20 inches total length thereafter (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).

In 2005, the season will open April 2 for all salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1), chinook 20-inch total length minimum size limit and the same gear restrictions as in 2004.

B. MINIMUM SIZE (Total Length in Inches) (See C.1)

Area (when open)	Chinook	Coho	Pink
North of Cape Falcon	26.0	16.0	None
Cape Falcon to Horse Mt.	20.0	16.0	None, except 20.0 off CA
Horse Mountain to U.S./Mexico Border: Prior to May 1, 2004	24.0	-	20.0
Beginning May 1, 2004	20.0	-	20.0

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS

C.1. Compliance with Minimum Size and Other Special Restrictions: All salmon on board a vessel must meet the minimum size or other special requirements for the area being fished and the area in which they are landed if that area is open. Salmon may be landed in an area that is closed only if they meet the minimum size or other special requirements for the area in which they were caught.

Ocean Boat Limits: Off the coast of Washington, Oregon, and California, each fisher aboard a vessel may continue to use angling gear until the combined daily limits of salmon for all licensed and juvenile anglers aboard has been attained (additional state restrictions may apply).

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS (Continued)

- C.2. Gear Restrictions: All persons fishing for salmon, and all persons fishing from a boat with salmon on board, must meet the gear restrictions listed below for specific areas or seasons.
- a. *U.S./Canada Border to Point Conception, California*: No more than one rod may be used per angler; and single point, single shank, barbless hooks are required for all fishing gear. [Note: ODFW regulations in the state-water fishery off Tillamook Bay may allow the use of barbed hooks to be consistent with inside regulations.]
 - b. *Cape Falcon, Oregon to Point Conception, California*: Anglers must use no more than two single point, single shank, barbless hooks.
 - c. *Horse Mt., California to Point Conception, California*: Single point, single shank, barbless circle hooks (below) must be used if angling with bait by any means other than trolling, and no more than two such hooks shall be used. When angling with two hooks, the distance between the hooks must not exceed five inches when measured from the top of the eye of the top hook to the inner base of the curve of the lower hook, and both hooks must be permanently tied in place (hard tied). Circle hooks are not required when artificial lures are used without bait.
- C.3. Gear Definitions:
- a. *Recreational fishing gear defined*: Angling tackle consisting of a line with no more than one artificial lure or natural bait attached. Off Oregon and Washington, the line must be attached to a rod and reel held by hand or closely attended; the rod and reel must be held by hand while playing a hooked fish. No person may use more than one rod and line while fishing off Oregon or Washington. Off California, the line must be attached to a rod and reel held by hand or closely attended. Weights directly attached to a line may not exceed four pounds (1.8 kg). While fishing off California north of Point Conception, no person fishing for salmon, and no person fishing from a boat with salmon on board, may use more than one rod and line. Fishing includes any activity which can reasonably be expected to result in the catching, taking, or harvesting of fish.
 - b. *Trolling defined*: Angling from a boat or floating device that is making way by means of a source of power, other than drifting by means of the prevailing water current or weather conditions.
 - c. *Circle hook defined*: A hook with a generally circular shape and a point which turns inward, pointing directly to the shank at a 90° angle.
- C.4. Control Zone Definitions:
- a. *Columbia Control Zone*: An area at the Columbia River mouth, bounded on the west by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 (46°13'35" N. lat., 124°06'50" W. long.) and the green lighted Buoy #7 (46°15'09" N. lat., 124°06'16" W. long.); on the east, by the Buoy #10 line which bears north/south at 357° true from the south jetty at 46°14'00" N. lat., 124°03'07" W. long. to its intersection with the north jetty; on the north, by a line running northeast/southwest between the green lighted Buoy #7 to the tip of the north jetty (46°14'48" N. lat., 124°05'20" W. long. and then along the north jetty to the point of intersection with the Buoy #10 line; and on the south, by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 and tip of the south jetty (46°14'03" N. lat., 124°04'05" W. long.), and then along the south jetty to the point of intersection with the Buoy #10 line.
 - b. *Klamath Control Zone*: The ocean area at the Klamath River mouth bounded on the north by 41°38'48" N. lat. (approximately six nautical miles north of the Klamath River mouth); on the west, by 124°23'00" W. long. (approximately 12 nautical miles off shore); and, on the south, by 41°26'48" N. lat. (approximately 6 nautical miles south of the Klamath River mouth).
 - c. *The Bonilla-Tatoosh Line*: A line running from the western end of Cape Flattery to Tatoosh Island Lighthouse (48°23'30" N. lat., 124°44'12" W. long.) to the buoy adjacent to Duntze Rock (48°28'00" N. lat., 124°45'00" W. long.), then in a straight line to Bonilla Point (48°35'30" N. lat., 124°43'00" W. long.) on Vancouver Island, British Columbia.
- C.5. Inseason Management: Regulatory modifications may become necessary inseason to meet preseason management objectives such as quotas, harvest guidelines, and season duration. Actions could include modifications to bag limits, or days open to fishing, and extensions or reductions in areas open to fishing. NMFS may transfer coho inseason among recreational subareas north of Cape Falcon to help meet the recreational season duration objectives (for each subarea) after conferring with representatives of the affected ports and the SAS recreational representatives north of Cape Falcon. NMFS may also transfer fish between the recreational and commercial fisheries north of Cape Falcon if there is agreement among the representatives of the SAS.
- C.6. Additional Seasons in State Territorial Waters: Consistent with Council management objectives, the States of Washington and Oregon may establish limited seasons in state waters. Oregon State-water fisheries are limited to chinook salmon. Check state regulations for details.

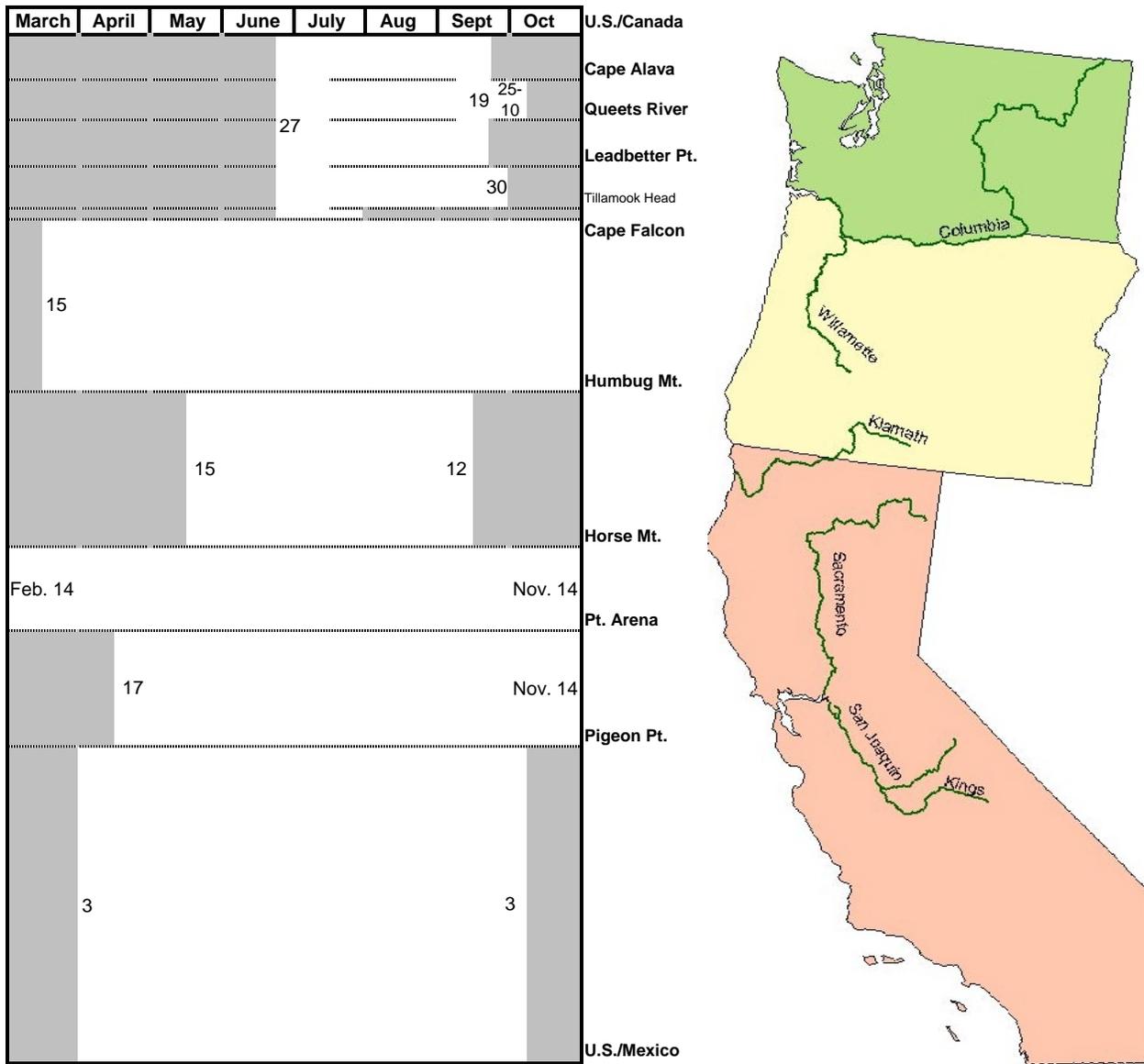


FIGURE 2. Council-adopted recreational salmon seasons, 2004. Dates are first or last days of the month unless otherwise specified.

TABLE 3. Council adopted treaty Indian ocean troll salmon fishery management measures, 2004. (Page 1 of 1)

Tribe and Area Boundaries ^{a/}	Open Seasons	Salmon Species	Minimum Size ^{b/} (Inches)		Special Restrictions by Area
			Chinook	Coho	
S'KLALLAM - Washington State Statistical Area 4B (All)	May 1 through earlier of June 30 or chinook quota. ^{c/}	All except coho	24	-	Barbless hooks. No more than eight fixed lines per boat; 72 hook maximum per boat.
	July 1 through earliest of September 15 or chinook or coho quota. ^{c/}	All	24	16	
MAKAH - Washington State Statistical Area 4B and that portion of the FMA north of 48°02'15" N. lat. (Norwegian Memorial) and east of 125°44'00" W. long.	May 1 through earlier of June 30 or chinook quota. ^{c/}	All except coho	24	-	Barbless hooks. No more than eight fixed lines per boat or no more than four hand-held lines per person.
	July 1 through earliest of September 15 or chinook or coho quota. ^{c/}	All	24	16	
QUILEUTE - That portion of the FMA between 48°07'36" N. lat. (Sand Point) and 47°31'42" N. lat. (Queets River) and east of 125°44'00" W. long.	May 1 through earlier of June 30 or chinook quota. ^{c/}	All except coho	24	-	Barbless hooks. No more than eight fixed lines per boat. ^{d/}
	July 1 through earliest of September 15 or chinook or coho quota. ^{c/}	All	24	16	
HOH - That portion of the FMA between 47°54'18" N. lat. (Quillayute River) and 47°21'00" N. lat. (Quinault River) and east of 125°44'00" W. long.	May 1 through earlier of June 30 or chinook quota. ^{c/}	All except coho	24	-	Barbless hooks. No more than eight fixed lines per boat. ^{d/}
	July 1 through earliest of September 15 or chinook or coho quota. ^{c/}	All	24	16	
QUINAULT - That portion of the FMA between 47°40'06" N. lat. (Destruction Island) and 46°53'18" N. lat. (Point Chehalis) and east of 125°44'00" W. long.	May 1 through earlier of June 30 or chinook quota. ^{c/}	All except coho	24	-	Barbless hooks. No more than eight fixed lines per boat. ^{d/}
	July 1 through earliest of September 15 or chinook or coho quota. ^{c/}	All	24	16	

- a/ All boundaries may be changed to include such other areas as may, hereafter, be authorized by a Federal court for that tribe's treaty fishery.
- b/ Applicable lengths in inches for dressed, head-off salmon, are 18 inches for chinook and 12 inches for coho. There are no minimum size or retention limits for ceremonial and subsistence harvest.
- c/ The overall treaty Indian troll ocean quotas are 49,000 chinook and 75,000 coho. The overall chinook quota is divided into 22,500 chinook in the May/June chinook-directed fishery and 26,500 chinook in the July through September all-salmon season. If the chinook quota for the May/June fishery is not fully utilized, the excess fish cannot be transferred into the later all-salmon season. The quotas include troll catches by the S'Klallam and Makah tribes in Washington State Statistical Area 4B from May 1 through September 15. If the treaty Indian troll catch taken from areas 4/4B is projected inseason to exceed 55,000 coho, the total treaty Indian troll quota will be adjusted to ensure the exploitation rate impact of the treaty Indian troll fishery on Interior Fraser coho does not exceed the level anticipated under the assumptions employed for impact assessment. The Quileute Tribe will continue a ceremonial and subsistence fishery during the time frame of September 15 through October 15; fish taken during this fishery are to be counted against treaty troll quotas established for the 2004 season.
- d/ The area within a six nautical mile radius of the mouths of the Queets River (47°31'42" N. lat.) and the Hoh River (47°45'12" N. lat.) will be closed to commercial fishing. A closure within two nautical miles of the mouth of the Quinault River (47°21'00" N. lat.) may be enacted by the Quinault Nation and/or the State of Washington and will not adversely affect the Secretary of Commerce's management regime.

TABLE 4. Council adopted chinook and coho **harvest quotas and guidelines (*)** for ocean salmon fishery management measures, 2004. (Page 1 of 1)

Fishery or Quota Designation	Chinook	Coho
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON		
TREATY INDIAN COMMERCIAL TROLL ^{a/}	49,000	75,000 ^{b/}
NON-INDIAN COMMERCIAL TROLL		
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (All Except Coho)	29,800	-
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (All Species) ^{c/}	14,700	67,500 ^{d/}
Subtotal Non-Indian Commercial Troll	44,500	67,500
RECREATIONAL ^{c/}		
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava ^{c/}	3,700*	21,050
Cape Alava to Queets River ^{c/}	2,000*	5,300
Queets River to Leadbetter Point ^{c/}	31,200*	74,900
Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon ^{c/}	8,100*	101,250
Subtotal Recreational ^{e/}	45,000	202,500
TOTAL NORTH OF CAPE FALCON	138,500	345,000
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON		
COMMERCIAL TROLL (all except coho)		
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA border (June through September)	9,700	-
OR/CA Border to Humboldt S. Jetty (September)	6,000	-
Subtotal Troll	15,700	-
RECREATIONAL		
Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border ^{c/}	-	75,000
TOTAL SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON	15,700	75,000

a/ For the Makah encounter rate study, legal sized fish retained in open periods will be included in the tribal quota.

b/ If the treaty Indian troll catch taken from areas 4/4B is projected inseason to exceed 55,000 coho, the total treaty Indian troll quota will be adjusted to ensure the exploitation rate impact of the treaty Indian troll fishery on Interior Fraser coho does not exceed the level anticipated under the assumptions employed for impact assessment.

c/ The coho quota is a landed catch of coho with a healed adipose fin clip, except that in the north of Cape Falcon commercial fishery, there is a provision for a potential non-selective coho fishery after September 1. See Table 1 for details of the proposals.

d/ The 67,500 coho quota includes a subarea quota of 8,000 coho for the area between the U.S./Canada border and the Queets River.

e/ Does not include Buoy 10 fishery (10,500 coho August, 4,500 coho September).

TABLE 5. Projected **key stock escapements** (thousands of fish) or management criteria for Council adopted ocean fishery management measures, 2004.^{a/} (Page 1 of 3)

Key Stock/Criteria	Projected Ocean Escapement ^{b/} or Other Criteria (Council Area Fisheries)	Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted	
CHINOOK			
Columbia Upriver Brights	287.0	60.0	Minimum ocean escapement to attain 43.5 adults over McNary Dam, with normal distribution and no mainstem harvest.
Mid-Columbia Brights	88.8	16.6	Minimum ocean escapement to attain 5.75 adults for Bonneville Hatchery and 2.0 for Little White Salmon Hatchery egg-take, assuming average conversion and no mainstem harvest.
Columbia Lower River Hatchery Tules	79.0	31.1	Minimum ocean escapement to attain 14.1 adults for hatchery egg-take, with average conversion and no lower river mainstem or tributary harvest.
Columbia Lower River Natural Tules ^{c/}	46%	≤49%	ESA guidance met by a total adult equivalent fishery exploitation rate on Coweeman tules (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Columbia Lower River Wild (threatened)	24.1 ^{d/}	5.7	MSY spawner goal for North Lewis River fall chinook (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Spring Creek Hatchery Tules	150.0	11.1	Minimum ocean escapement to attain 7.0 adults for Spring Creek Hatchery egg-take, assuming average conversion and no mainstem harvest.
Snake River Fall (threatened) SRFI	70%	≤70%	Of 1988-1993 base period exploitation rate for all ocean fisheries (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Klamath River Fall	35.0	35.0	Minimum number of adult spawners to natural spawning areas.
Federally recognized tribal harvest	50.0%	50.0%	Equals 31.1 (thousand) adult fish for Yurok and Hoopa tribal fisheries.
Age-4 ocean harvest rate	15.0%	≤16.0%	NMFS ESA consultation standard for threatened California coastal chinook.
KMZ sport fishery allocation	14.1%	-	None specified for 2004.
CA:OR troll fishery allocation	51:49	51:49	KFMC recommendation for 2004.
River recreational fishery allocation	15.0%	≥15.0%	Agreed to by California Fish and Game Commission; equals 4.7 (thousand) adult fish for recreational inriver fisheries.
Sacramento River Winter (endangered)	Yes		Recreational season between Point Arena and Pigeon Point shall open no earlier than the first Saturday in April and close no later than the second Sunday in November; the recreational season between Pigeon Point and the U.S./Mexico Border shall open no earlier than the first Saturday in April and close no later than the first Sunday in October. The minimum size limit shall be at least 20 inches total length. Commercial seasons between Point Arena and the U.S./Mexico border shall open no earlier than May 1 and close no later than September 30, with the exception of an October season conducted Monday through Friday between Point Reyes and Point San Pedro, which shall end no later than October 15. The minimum size limit shall be at least 26 inches total length. (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Sacramento River Fall	457.5	122.0-180.0	Sacramento River fall natural and hatchery adult spawners.

TABLE 5. Projected **key stock escapements** (thousands of fish) or management criteria for Council adopted ocean fishery management measures, 2004.^{a/} (Page 2 of 3)

Key Stock/Criteria	Projected Ocean Escapement ^{b/} or Other Criteria (Council Area Fisheries)	Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted	
COHO			
	Option I		
Interior Fraser (Thompson River)	10% (5.3%)	≤10%	Total exploitation rate for all U.S. fisheries south of the U.S./Canada border based on 2002 PSC coho agreement. ^{c/}
Skagit	35% (5.0%) 130.9	≤60% 30.0	2004 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 Pacific Salmon Commission (PSC) coho agreement. ^{c/} MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Stillaguamish	39% (6.7%) 26.6	≤50% 17.0	2004 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement. ^{c/} MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Snohomish	35% (6.7%) 134.0	≤60% 70.0	2004 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement. ^{c/} MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Hood Canal	35% (5.4%) 79.7	≤65% 21.5	2004 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement. ^{c/} MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Strait of Juan de Fuca	13% (5.5%) 31.8	≤60% 12.8	2004 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement. ^{c/} MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
COASTAL NATURAL:			
Quillayute Fall	17.7	6.3-15.8	MSY adult spawner range (not annual target). Annual management objectives may be different and are subject to agreement between WDFW and the treaty tribes under U.S. District Court orders.
Hoh	6.6	2.0-5.0	MSY adult spawner range (not annual target). Annual management objectives may be different and are subject to agreement between WDFW and the treaty tribes under U.S. District Court orders.
Queets Wild	14.7	5.8-14.5	MSY adult spawner range (not annual target). Annual management objectives may be different and are subject to agreement between WDFW and the treaty tribes under U.S. District Court orders.
Queets Supplemental	1.5	-	
Grays Harbor	101.1	35.4	MSP level of adult spawners. Annual management objectives may be different and are subject to agreement between WDFW and the treaty tribes under U.S. District Court orders.
Oregon Coastal Natural (threatened)	14.7%	≤15.0%	Marine and freshwater fishery exploitation rate.
Northern California (threatened)	8.6%	≤13.0%	Marine fishery exploitation rate for RK hatchery coho (NMFS ESA consultation standard).

TABLE 5. Projected **key stock escapements** (thousands of fish) or management criteria for Council adopted ocean fishery management measures, 2004.^{a/} (Page 3 of 3)

Key Stock/Criteria	Projected Ocean Escapement ^{b/} or Other Criteria (Council Area Fisheries)	Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted	
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COHO (continued)

COLUMBIA RIVER:			
Upper Columbia	50%	50%	Minimum percentage of the run to Bonneville Dam.
Columbia River Hatchery Early	157.0	38.7	Minimum ocean escapement to attain hatchery egg-take goal of 16.0 early adult coho, with average conversion and no mainstem or tributary fisheries.
Columbia River Hatchery Late	84.1	19.4	Minimum ocean escapement to attain hatchery egg-take goal of 11.3 late adult coho, with average conversion and no mainstem or tributary fisheries.

- a/ Projections assume a West Coast Vancouver Island (WCVI) coho total mortality of 1,400; Southeast Alaska all gear TAC of 373,900 chinook per PST agreement; Northern B.C. sport-troll TAC of 237,800 chinook per PST agreement; WCVI troll and outside sport TAC of 192,500 (162,500 troll) chinook per PST agreement.
- b/ Ocean escapement is the number of salmon escaping ocean fisheries and entering freshwater with the following exceptions. Ocean escapement for Puget Sound stocks is the estimated number of salmon entering Area 4B that are available to U.S. net fisheries in Puget Sound and spawner escapement after impacts from the Canadian, U.S. ocean, and Puget Sound troll and recreational fisheries have been deducted. Numbers in parentheses represent Council area exploitation rates for Puget sound coho stocks. For Columbia River early and late coho stocks, ocean escapement represents the number of coho after the Buoy 10 fishery.
- c/ Annual management objectives may be different than Salmon FMP goals and are subject to agreement between WDFW and the treaty tribes under U.S. District Court orders. Total exploitation rate includes Alaskan, Canadian, Council area, Puget Sound, and freshwater fisheries and is calculated as total fishing mortality divided by total fishing mortality plus spawning escapement.
- d/ Includes minor contributions from East Fork Lewis River and Sandy River.

TABLE 6. Projections of chinook and coho **harvest impacts** for Council adopted ocean salmon fishery management measures, 2004. (Page 1 of 1)

Area and Fishery	2004 Catch Projection	2004 Bycatch Mortality ^{a/} Projection	2004 Bycatch Projection ^{b/}	Observed in 2003	
				Catch	Bycatch Mortality
OCEAN FISHERIES:^{c/}					
CHINOOK (thousands of fish)					
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON					
Treaty Indian Commercial Troll	49.0	8.1	18.4	34.7	5.1
Non-Indian Commercial Troll	44.5	12.5	33.8	69.8	26.6
Recreational	44.5	8.9	34.0	36.5	6.5
CAPE FALCON TO HUMBUG MT.					
Commercial Troll	332.1	36.5	83.0	312.4	38.0
Recreational	24.0	2.2	6.5	32.9	3.3
HUMBUG MT. TO HORSE MT.					
Commercial Troll	16.9	1.5	3.1	9.3	0.8
Recreational	29.2	3.2	11.1	14.2	1.6
SOUTH OF HORSE MT.					
Commercial	317.3	28.6	58.9	484.6	43.6
Recreational	100.0	11.0	32.5	84.3	9.3
TOTAL OCEAN FISHERIES					
Commercial Troll	759.8	87.2	197.2	910.8	114.1
Recreational	197.7	25.3	84.1	167.9	20.7
INSIDE FISHERIES:					
Buoy 10	NA	NA	NA	19.4	NA
COHO (thousands of fish)					
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON					
Treaty Indian Commercial Troll	75.0	5.1	16.6	11.0	0.6
Non-Indian Commercial Troll ^{d/}	67.5	28.8	93.0	15.7	5.6
Recreational ^{d/}	202.5	43.0	307.3	168.8	23.6
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON					
Commercial Troll	-	12.6	40.8	-	43.2
Recreational ^{d/}	75.0	24.7	176.2	83.8	21.6
TOTAL OCEAN FISHERIES					
Commercial Troll	142.5	46.5	150.4	26.7	49.4
Recreational ^{d/}	277.5	67.7	483.5	252.6	45.2
INSIDE FISHERIES:					
Area 4B ^{d/}	-	-	-	-	-
Buoy 10 ^{d/}	15.0	3.3	23.9	54.3	6.2

a/ The bycatch mortality reported in this table consists of drop-off mortality (includes predation on hooked fish) plus hook-and-release mortality (HRM) of chinook and coho salmon in Council-area fisheries. Drop-off mortality for both chinook and coho is assumed to be equal to 5% of total encounters. The HRM rates used for both chinook and coho are:

Commercial: 26%.

Recreational, north of Point Arena: 14%.

Recreational, south of Point Arena: 19% (based on the expected proportion of fish that will be caught using mooching versus trolling gear, and the HRMs of 42.2% and 14% for these two respective gear types).

b/ Bycatch calculated as dropoff mortality plus fish released.

c/ Includes Oregon territorial water, late season chinook fisheries.

d/ Includes one or more selective fishery options that allow only retention of coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip.

TABLE 7. Expected coastwide OCN and RK coho **exploitation** rates for Council adopted ocean fisheries management measures, 2004. (Page 1 of 1)

FISHERY	Exploitation Rate (Percent)	
	OCN	RK
SOUTHEAST ALASKA	0.0	0.0
BRITISH COLUMBIA	0.3	0.1
PUGET SOUND/STRAITS	0.1	0.0
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON		
Treaty Indian Troll	0.9	0.0
Recreational	1.8	0.1
Non-Indian Troll	1.2	0.0
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON		
Recreational:		
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	4.2	0.3
Humbug Mt. OR/CA border (KMZ)	0.5	0.8
OR/CA border to Horse Mt. (KMZ)	1.0	3.0
Fort Bragg	0.6	1.4
South of Point Arena	0.5	0.9
Troll:		
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	1.2	0.1
Humbug Mt. OR/CA border (KMZ)	0.1	0.0
OR/CA border to Horse Mt. (KMZ)	0.0	0.2
Fort Bragg	0.5	0.8
South of Point Arena	0.6	0.6
BUOY 10	0.3	0.0
ESTUARY/FRESHWATER	1.0	0.2
TOTAL	14.7	8.6

TABLE 8. **Expected mark rate** for areas with **selective coho fisheries**, 2004. (Page 1 of 1)

Area	Fishery	June	July	August	September	2003 Observed
North of Cape Falcon						
Neah Bay (Area 4)	Recreational	30%	44%	34%	40%	39%
	Non-Indian Troll	-	37%	38%	35%	NA
La Push (Area 3)	Recreational	52%	42%	47%	14%	31%
	Non-Indian Troll	-	44%	40%	33%	NA
Westport (Area 2)	Recreational	60%	58%	55%	47%	53%
	Non-Indian Troll	-	47%	53%	33%	NA
Columbia River (Area 1)	Recreational	74%	71%	64%	57%	57%
	Non-Indian Troll	-	61%	58%	54%	NA
Buoy 10	Recreational	-	-	58%	58%	61%
South of Cape Falcon						
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	Recreational	-	-	-	-	44%
Tillamook	Recreational	64%	53%	49%	-	-
Newport	Recreational	62%	59%	48%	-	-
Coos Bay	Recreational	56%	53%	38%	-	-
Brookings	Recreational	53%	39%	31%	-	-

TABLE 9. Estimates of **exvessel value** for Council adopted 2004 non-Indian **commercial troll** management measures. (Page 1 of 1)

Management Area	Exvessel Value (thousands of dollars) ^{a/}				
	Projection for 2004 ^{b/}	Estimate for 2003	Percent Change from Estimated 2003 Values	1976-1990 Average ^{c/}	Percent Change from 1976-1990 Average
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON	1,149	1,380	-17%	5,651	-80%
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	7,154	6,757	6%	15,230	-53%
Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt.	444	242	83%	7,659	-94%
Horse Mt. to Point Arena	2,537	5,997	-58%	7,105	-64%
South of Point Arena	5,343	5,913	-10%	14,481	-63%
TOTAL SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON	15,478	18,909	-18%	44,475	-65%
WEST COAST TOTAL	16,627	20,289	-18%	50,125	-67%

a/ Exvessel values are not comparable to the community income impacts shown in Table 10.

b/ Dollar value estimates are based on expected catches in the management area, and 2003 exvessel prices and average weights per fish.

c/ All dollar values are adjusted to 2003 real values.

TABLE 10. Estimates of **angler trips** and coastal community **income** generated for the Council-adopted 2004 **recreational** ocean salmon fishery management measures compared to 2003 and the 1976-1990 average. (Page 1 of 1)

Management Area	Angler Trips (thousands)			Coastal Community Income Impacts (thousands of dollars) ^{a/}			Projected Percent Change in Income Impacts	
	Projection for 2004 ^{b/}	Estimate for 2003	1976-1990 Average	Projection for 2004	Estimate for 2003	1976-1990 Average	Compared to 2003 Estimate	Compared to 1976-1990 Average
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON	178	139	271	10,739	8,376	15,863	28%	-32%
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	92	110	184	5,981	5,828	10,147	3%	-41%
Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt.	29	28	117	1,304	1,465	5,872	3%	-74%
Horse Mt. to Point Arena	23	23	12	1,652	1,652	782	0%	111%
South of Point Arena	93	93	116	8,981	9,006	12,486	0%	-28%
TOTAL S. OF CAPE FALCON	258	255	429	18,117	17,952	29,287	1%	-38%
WEST COAST TOTAL	437	394	701	28,856	26,328	45,150	10%	-36%

a/ Income impacts are totals for individual communities. Impacts between communities in the management area have not been counted. Income impacts are not comparable to the exvessel values shown in Table 9. All dollar values are adjusted to 2003 real values.

b/ The estimates for the number of trips south of Cape Falcon are based on comparison of the seasons proposed for 2003 to those in place in 2003 and the associated effort levels. The estimates for trips north of Cape Falcon are based on 2003 season retained chinook per angler during the summer season. If chinook harvest guidelines do not limit recreational effort, there may be enough coho available to support approximately twice the number of trips estimated for the north of Cape Falcon area (close to the 1976-1990 average).

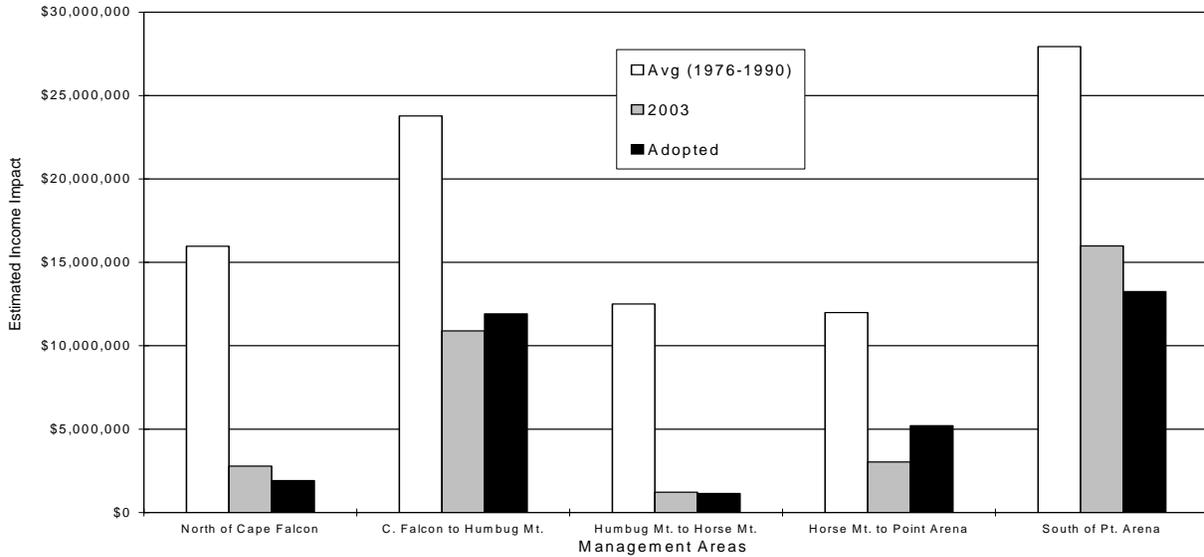


FIGURE 3. Projected coastal community income impacts associated with the 2004 commercial troll fishery under Council-adopted management measures compared to 2003 and the 1976-1990 average in real (inflation adjusted) dollars.

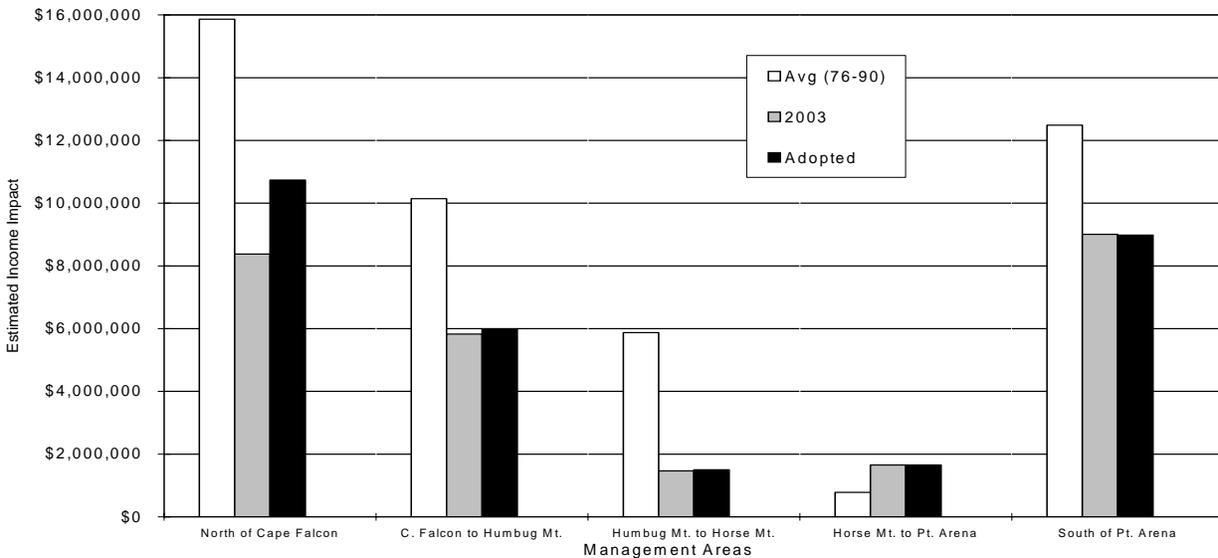


FIGURE 4. Projected coastal community income impacts associated with the 2004 recreational fishery under Council-adopted management measures compared to 2003 and the 1976-1990 average in real (inflation adjusted) dollars.

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APPENDIX A

BIOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF 2004 COUNCIL-ADOPTED OCEAN SALMON FISHERY IMPACTS ON FISH SPECIES LISTED UNDER THE ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT

INTRODUCTION

Since 1989, NMFS has listed 16 ESUs of salmon under the ESA (Table A-1). As the listings have occurred, NMFS has initiated formal section 7 consultations and issued biological opinions (Table A-2) that consider the impacts resulting from implementation of the Salmon FMP, or from annual management measures, to listed salmonid species. NMFS has also reinitiated consultation on certain ESUs when new information has become available on the status of the stocks or on the impacts of the Salmon FMP on the stocks. Some opinions have concluded that implementation of the Salmon FMP is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of certain listed ESUs. Other opinions have found the Salmon FMP is likely to jeopardize certain listed ESUs and have identified reasonable and prudent alternatives that would avoid the likelihood of jeopardizing the continued existence of the ESU under consideration. The consultation standards referred to in this document include (1) reasonable and prudent alternatives, (2) conservation objectives that NMFS conducted section 7 consultation s and arrived at a no-jeopardy conclusion, and (3) NMFS requirements under section 4(d) determinations.

Amendment 12 to the Salmon FMP added to the list of stocks in the salmon management unit the generic category “species listed under the ESA” and the respective escapement goal to “manage consistent with NMFS jeopardy standards or recovery plans to meet immediate conservation needs and long-term recovery of the species”. Amendment 14 specified those listed ESUs and clarified which stocks in the FMP management unit were representative of the ESUs.

TABLE A-1. Salmon ESUs listed under the ESA.

Species	ESU	Status	Federal Register Notice
Chinook Salmon (<i>O. tshawytscha</i>)	Sacramento River Winter	Endangered	54 FR 32085 8/1/89
	Snake River Fall	Threatened	57 FR 14653 4/22/92
	Snake River Spring/Summer	Threatened	57 FR 14653 4/22/92
	Puget Sound	Threatened	64 FR 14308 3/24/99
	Lower Columbia River	Threatened	64 FR 14308 3/24/99
	Upper Willamette River	Threatened	64 FR 14308 3/24/99
	Upper Columbia River Spring	Endangered	64 FR 14308 3/24/99
	Central Valley Spring	Threatened	64 FR 50394 9/16/99
	California Coastal	Threatened	64 FR 50394 9/16/99
Chum Salmon (<i>O. keta</i>)	Hood Canal Summer-Run	Threatened	64 FR 14508 3/25/99
	Columbia River	Threatened	64 FR 14508 3/25/99
Coho Salmon (<i>O. kisutch</i>)	Central California Coastal	Threatened	61 FR 56138 10/31/96
	S. Oregon/ N. California Coastal	Threatened	62 FR 24588 5/6/97
	Oregon Coastal	Threatened ^{a/}	63 FR 42587 8/10/98
Sockeye Salmon (<i>O. nerka</i>)	Snake River	Endangered	56 FR 58619 11/20/91
	Ozette Lake	Threatened	64 FR 14528 3/25/99

a/ On February 24, 2004, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals dismissed the appeals in the *A/sea Valley Alliance* case and sent the case back to Judge Hogan. The practical effect of the decision is there is no Federal protection under the ESA for Oregon Coastal coho at this time.

TABLE A-2. NMFS' Endangered Species Act consultations and Section 4(d) determinations on ocean fisheries implemented under the Salmon FMP and their duration.

Date	Evolutionarily Significant Unit covered and effective period
March 8, 1996	Snake River chinook and sockeye (until reinitiated)
April 28, 1999	Oregon coastal coho, Southern Oregon/ Northern California coastal coho, Central California coastal coho (until reinitiated) ^{a/}
April 28, 2000	Central Valley spring chinook and California coastal chinook (until reinitiated)
April 27, 2001	Hood Canal summer chum 4(d) limit (until reinitiated)
April 30, 2001	Upper Columbia River spring chinook and Upper Willamette River chinook (until reinitiated)
April 30, 2001	Lower Columbia River chinook, Upper Willamette chinook, Upper Columbia spring chinook, Lake Ozette sockeye, ten steelhead ESUs and Columbia River chum (until reinitiated)
Pending	Sacramento River winter chinook
Pending	Puget Sound and Lower Columbia River chinook

a/ On Feb 4, 2004, the ninth Circuit Court of Appeals dismissed appeals in the *Alsea Valley Alliance* case. Consequently, there are currently no ESA protections in place for OCN coho.

NMFS, in a March 5, 2004 letter to the Council, provided guidance on protective measures for listed species for the 2004 fishing season. The letter summarized the requirements of NMFS' biological opinions and 4(d) rules which are to be applied to the 2004 management season. The ESA consultation standards and the exploitation rate (or other criteria) projected for the 2004 management measures are presented in Table A-3. Some listed stocks are either rarely caught in Council fisheries (e.g., spring chinook from the upper Columbia and Willamette rivers) or already receive sufficient protection from Salmon FMP and ESA consultation standards for other listed ESUs (e.g., Central Valley spring chinook). NMFS has determined that management actions designed to limit catch from these ESUs beyond what will be provided by harvest constraints for other stocks are not necessary.

Additional listed salmonid ESUs found within the Council area, but which are not significantly impacted by Council-managed fisheries include:

Sockeye

- Snake River (endangered)
- Ozette Lake Sockeye (threatened)

Chum

- Columbia River (threatened)
- Hood Canal summer (threatened)

Steelhead

- Southern California (endangered)
- Central Valley, California (threatened)
- South-central California coast (threatened)
- Central California coast (threatened)
- Upper Columbia River (endangered)
- Upper Willamette River (threatened)
- Middle Columbia River (threatened)
- Lower Columbia River (threatened)
- Snake River Basin (threatened) Northern California (threatened)

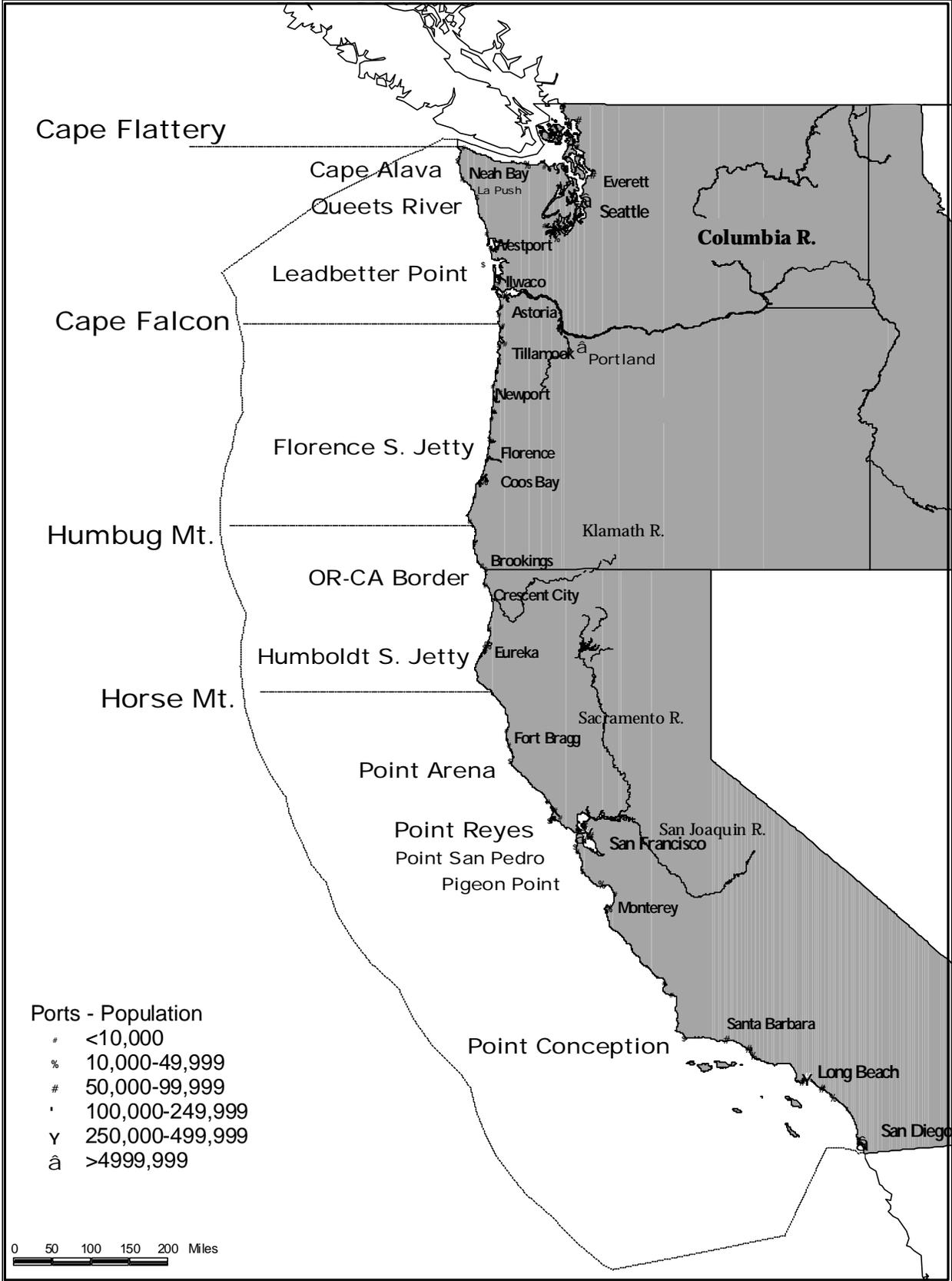
TABLE A-3. Impacts of Council adopted 2004 management measures on ESA listed ESUs. (Page 1 of 2)

ESU	Stock Representation in Salmon FMP	ESA Consultation Standard	2004 Management Measures
Central Valley spring chinook - threatened	Sacramento River spring	No guidance in addition to the ESA consultation standard for Sacramento winter chinook.	<p>The recreational fishery between Point Arena and Pigeon Point is open between April 17 and November 14.</p> <p>The recreational fishery between Pigeon Point and the U.S./Mexico border is open between April 3 and October 3.</p> <p>The commercial fishery south of Point Arena is open between May 1 and September 30, and between Point Reyes and Point San Pedro between October 1 and 15.</p>
Sacramento River winter chinook - endangered	Sacramento River winter	<p>The recreational season between Point Arena and Pigeon Point shall open no earlier than the first Saturday in April and close no later than the second Sunday in November; the recreational season between Pigeon Point and the U.S./Mexico Border shall open no earlier than the first Saturday in April and close no later than the first Sunday in October. The minimum size limit shall be at least 20 inches total length.</p> <p>Commercial seasons between Point Arena and the U.S./Mexico border shall open no earlier than May 1 and close no later than September 30, with the exception of an October season conducted Monday through Friday between Point Reyes and Point San Pedro, which shall end no later than October 15. The minimum size limit shall be at least 26 inches total length.</p>	Consultation standard for Sacramento River winter chinook is met.
California Coastal chinook - threatened	Eel, Mattole, and Mad Rivers	≤16% age-4 ocean harvest rate on Klamath River fall chinook.	15.0 % age-4 ocean harvest rate.
Lower Columbia River chinook - threatened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cowlitz, Kalama, Lewis spring • Lower River Hatchery fall • North Fork Lewis River fall 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No specific requirements. • Brood year adult equivalent exploitation rate on Coweeman tule fall chinook ≤49%. • 5,700 MSY level adult spawning escapement. 	<p>Meet hatchery escapement goals.</p> <p>46% total ocean and freshwater adult equivalent (AEQ) exploitation rate.</p> <p>24,100 adults to the Columbia River mouth.</p>
Upper Willamette chinook - threatened	Upper Willamette River spring	No specific requirements. Rare occurrence in Council fisheries.	North of Falcon troll fisheries do not begin prior to May 1.
Upper Columbia River spring chinook - endangered	Upper Columbia River spring	No specific requirements. Rare occurrence in Council fisheries.	North of Falcon troll fisheries do not begin prior to May 1.
Snake River fall chinook - threatened	Snake River fall	≥30% reduction from the 1988-1993 average adult equivalent age-3/age-4 exploitation rate for all ocean fisheries.	30% reduction from 1988-1993 average age 3/4 AEQ ocean exploitation rate.
Snake River spring/summer chinook - threatened	Snake River spring/summer	No specific requirements. Rare occurrence in Council fisheries.	North of Falcon troll fisheries do not begin prior to May 1.

TABLE A-3. Impacts of Council adopted 2004 management measures on ESA listed ESUs. (Page 2 of 2)

ESU	Stock Representation in Salmon FMP	ESA Consultation Standard	2004 Management Measures	
			Exploitation Rate	Spawner Escapement
Puget Sound chinook - threatened ^{a/}	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elwha summer/fall • Dungeness spring • Mid-Hood Canal summer/fall • Skokomish summer/fall • Nooksack spring • Skagit summer/fall • Skagit spring • Stillaguamish summer/fall • Snohomish summer/fall • Lake Washington summer/fall • Green River summer/fall • White River spring • Puyallup summer/fall • Nisqually River summer/fall 	Exploitation Rate/Spawner Escapement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ≤22% Total or ≤5% southern U.S. • ≤22% Total or ≤5% southern U.S. • ≤ 29% Total or ≤13% southern U.S. • ≥1,200 spawners • ≤20% Total or ≤7% southern U.S. • ≤50% Total • ≤38% Total • ≤24% Total • ≤18% Total • ≤31% Total • ≥5,500 spawners • ≤20% Total • ≤50% Total • ≥1,100 spawners 	24%	2,310
			4%	461
			24%	298
			5%	1,262
			31%	570
			12%	19,929
			52%	1,183
			27%	1,891
			6%	9,341
			38%	414
			33%	5,898
			23%	1,705
			29%	2,149
			43%	2,079
			62%	
19%				
50%				
76%				
Central California Coast coho - threatened	Not yet represented	No retention of coho in commercial and recreational fisheries off California.	No retention of coho in California fisheries.	
Southern Oregon/Northern California Coastal coho - threatened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Oregon coast natural • Northern California 	≤13% marine exploitation rate on Rogue/Klamath hatchery coho.	8.6% marine exploitation rate.	
Oregon Coast coho - threatened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Central Oregon coast • North Central Oregon coast • North Oregon coast natural 	No ESA consultation standard in effect. Salmon FMP limit of 13%-35% (15% in 2004) combined marine/freshwater exploitation rate, depending on parental escapement and marine survival index.	14.7% Marine and freshwater exploitation rate.	

a/ NMFS has determined the overall impact to the ESU is consistent with their preliminary 4(d) determination. Ultimately, fisheries will have to be managed consistent with their final 4(d) determination.



Cape Flattery

Cape Alava
Queets River

Neah Bay
La Push

Everett
Seattle

Columbia R.

Leadbetter Point

Nestport

Ilwaco

Cape Falcon

Astoria

Tillamook

Portland

Newport

Florence S. Jetty

Florence

Coos Bay

Humbug Mt.

Klamath R.

OR-CA Border

Brookings

Crescent City

Humboldt S. Jetty

Eureka

Horse Mt.

Sacramento R.

Fort Bragg

Point Arena

Point Reyes

Point San Pedro

Pigeon Point

San Joaquin R.

San Francisco

Monterey

Point Conception

Santa Barbara

Long Beach

San Diego